

Remarks

Claims 1-6, 8-17, 19-25 and 33-38 are pending. By this Amendment, claim 1 has been amended. The amendment is being made to facilitate early allowance of the presently claimed subject matter. Applicants do not acquiesce in the correctness of the rejections and reserve the right to present specific arguments regarding any rejected claims not specifically addressed. Further, Applicants reserve the right to pursue the full scope of the subject matter of the original claims in a subsequent patent application that claims priority to the instant application. Reconsideration in view of the above amendments and following remarks is respectfully requested.

In the Office Action, claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. By this Amendment, claim 1 has been amended to be more definite. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

Claims 1-2, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 33 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dar et al. (US Publication 2001/0039509), hereinafter "Dar," in view of Van De Pavert (USPN 5,914,471), hereinafter "Van De Pavert"; claims 3-5, 15-17, 19-21 and 23 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, further in view of Ando et al. (USPN 5,955,970), hereinafter "Ando"; claim 6 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, in further view of Ando, still in further view of Force et al. (USPN 5,533,123), hereinafter "Force"; claim 9 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, in further view of Ando,

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still in further view of Force, ~~and still in further view of Davis et al.~~ (USPN 5,844,986), hereinafter "Davis"; claim 11 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, still in further view of Ehrman et al. (US Publication 2001/0037298), hereinafter "Ehrman"; claim 13 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, in further view of McMillan et al. (US Patent 6,064,970), hereinafter "McMillan"; claims 22 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, still in further view of Ando, still in further view of Ehrman; claims 34-35 and 37-38 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, in further view of Shimizu et al. (US Publication 2002/0111822), hereinafter "Shimizu"; claim 36 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Dar in view of Van De Pavert, in further view of Shimizu, still in further view of Ehrman. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections for the reasons stated below.

Applicants submit that the suggested combinations of prior art do not disclose or suggest each and every claimed feature. For example, with regard to claims 1 and 16, the claimed invention includes, *inter alia*, "a security system comprises an encryption system for encrypting usage data transmitted between the sensor and the processor[.]" as recited in claim 1 and claimed similarly in claim 16. In the claimed invention, the processor "[calculates] a charge based on the gathered usage data[.]" (Claim 1). As the Office admits, Dar does not disclose or suggest this feature. (See Office Action at page 3.) Contrary to the Office's assertion, however, Applicants submit that Van De Pavert does not overcome, *inter alia*, this deficiency of Dar, because in Van De Pavert, the block 25

does not encrypt usage data, based on which the processor calculates a charge. In Van De Pavert, "block 125 executes a pre-defined cryptographic process to encrypt this code and the associated card data on which the code is based." (Col. 9, lines 5-7). (Emphasis added). In Van De Pavert, the card data "includes a card identification (ID) number and a value of the current card balance[.]" (Col. 8, lines 64-65). Please note, in the verification procedure of Van De Pavert, a card balance is not a usage because a use of the card has not taken place. Actually, Van De Pavert expressly discloses that "this procedure (including encryption) will not take place after each successive adjusting (e.g., reduction) of a card balance." (Col. 8, lines 5-6). (Parenthetical explanation added). As such, Van De Pavert does not encrypt a usage data, i.e., reduction of card balance in Van De Pavert.

In addition, in Van De Pavert, a processor does not calculate a charge based on the encrypted card balance, because it is common sense that no telephone service provider will calculate a charge based on a card balance obtained before the card is used. In contrast, in the claimed invention, the processor "[calculates] a charge based on the gathered usage data[.]" (Claim 1). In view of the foregoing, the card data, i.e., ID and balance, is not equivalent to the usage data in the claimed invention and Van De Pavert does not disclose or suggest "an encryption system for encrypting usage data transmitted between the sensor and the processor[.]" as the claimed invention does.

In the Office Action, the Office cites also cryptographic circuitry 54 of FIG. 4 of Van De Pavert to reject the claimed invention. Van De Pavert does not expressly disclose what information the cryptographic circuitry 54 encrypts. However, because the device (card) of FIG. 4 is only an implementation of the FIG. 2 module using "commercially available components," the cryptographic circuitry 54 will perform the

same function as block 125 of FIG. 2 of Van De Pavert. (Col. 14, lines 58-59).

Therefore, the above arguments also apply.

With respect to claim 16, Ando does not overcome, *inter alia*, the above-identified deficiency of Dar and Van De Pavert, because Ando does not encrypt usage data transmitted between the sensor and the processor. In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

With respect to claim 23, the claimed invention recites, *inter alia*, "a security system, wherein the security system includes an encryption system for securing information transmitted to the central server, and *for securing information processed by the central server.*" The Office Action alleges that the combination of Dar, Van De Pavert and Ando teaches the features of this claim. Applicants respectfully traverse, because neither reference teaches or suggests a security system "*for securing information processed by the central server.*" While Ando teaches that the wireless communication is encrypted, there is no teaching that any information remains or is treated secure once received and processed by the central server. In the current Office Action, the Office adds Van De Pavert to the cited prior art for the rejection of claim 23, however, the Office does not provide how Van De Pavert overcomes the deficiencies of Dar and Ando. Actually, with respect to the rejection of claim 23, the Office copies the prior Office Action literally without changing a single word, which did not rely on Van De Pavert as grounds for rejection. Applicants respectfully request clarification. In addition, Applicants submit that Van De Pavert does not overcome the deficiencies of Dar and Ando because Van De Pavert does not disclose or suggest, *inter alia*, a central server. Accordingly, Applicants submit that claims 23-25 are allowable over the art of record.

With respect to claim 33, the arguments regarding claims 1 and 16 also apply. In addition, contrary to the Office's assertion, Applicants submit that Dar fails to teach, *inter alia*, "calculating a charge on the processor based on the usage data." The Office Action alleges that this feature is taught in paragraph 0039 in which billing data is provided. However, a careful reading of the paragraph clearly reveals that the billing data is provided by a data processor that is not on the vehicle, but instead at a central unit (i.e., the data processor that handles billing is located at a central unit that receives a communication from the on board communicator). As detailed, e.g., in paragraph 0142, the message communicated from the vehicle includes the "identity of the vehicle, the parking location, and the date and time of the parking." As further disclosed, e.g., in paragraph 0157, the billing system resides at the central unit. In other words, Dar fails to teach or suggest a system that calculates a charge on the processor that is "located on the remote apparatus."

In the current Office Action, the Office adds Van De Pavert to the cited prior art for the rejection of claim 33. However, by literally copying the prior Office Action, the Office does not provide how Van De Pavert overcomes the deficiency of Dar with respect to claim 33. Applicants respectfully request clarification. In addition, Applicants submit that Van De Pavert does not overcome the deficiency of Dar for, among others, the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 1 and 16. In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that claim 33, as well as claims 34-38, is allowable.

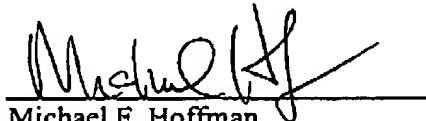
The dependent claims are believed allowable for the same reasons stated above, as well as for their own additional features.

Conclusion

Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that anything further is necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact Applicants' undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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